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## FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

### Story of Cuba's Struggle Against Spanish Inhumanity.

From the Beginning Down to Date.

The first shot in the present Cuban insurrection was fired on February 24, 1895, by a few patriots, commanded by Gen. Bartolomeo Maso, now President of the Cuban Republic, in the province of Santiago, against the Spanish forces under Gen. Lachanibre. This was the beginning of a struggle for freedom in which there have been frightful losses of life, not so much by the ravages of disease and starvation. Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, stated to the Senate that of the 225,000 soldiers Spain has sent to Cuba less than 60,000 are now available for duty. The remainder are dead, sick in hospitals or returned to Spain incapacitated. It is currently reported that 37,000 are now sick in the hospitals on the island. Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, estimates that 100,000 of these soldiers are dead.

The losses of the insurgents can not be estimated. As they are, however, natives of the island, and accustomed to its climate, the inroads of disease, while, no doubt, considerable, as is always the case in warfare under even the most favorable conditions, are nothing like as large, comparatively speaking, as those suffered by the Spanish.

It is not among the combatants on either side that the greatest losses by death have been suffered. The rural Cuban population, who took no active part in the insurrection, though their sympathies were with the insurgents, are those who have felt, with terrible force, the horrors of war. Under Gen. Weyler's atrocious concentration, 225,000 of these, according to Spanish authorities, have perished, while Senator Gallinger, on the estimates of the Red Cross Society, places the number at 425,000, and says that 300,000 more must die unless immediate action is taken for the relief. Dr. Lesser, who is on the ground, and an authority on the result of famine, says that nearly 5,000 will die in any event.

These are the results of a three years' struggle which has cost Spain in addition to the terrible loss of life among her soldiery, a large amount of money, the United States millions of dollars in commerce, besides \$2,000,000 directly spent in the detection and prevention of filibustering expeditions, has shocked the civilized world and now seems likely to involve this country in war with Spain.

#### STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

This struggle is but one of many attempts on the part of the Cubans to free themselves from Spain's intolerable rule. From 1823 to 1895 there were six ineffectual attempts at revolution. In 1849 Gen. Narciso Lopez raised the flag of revolt, and after some victories over the Spanish, was captured and executed in Havana in 1850. The succeeding eighteen years were marked by almost constant trouble, culminating in 1868 in an insurrection which was continued for ten years. Spain was glad to obtain peace by concessions and promises of reform, every one of which, the Cubans allege, has been broken.

In 1894 the present insurrection was organized in this country by Jose Marti, a Cuban exile, assisted by Benjamin A. Guerra and Gonzalo Quesada, the former a merchant and the latter a lawyer of New York city. Marti raised \$70,000, entered into negotiations with Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Antonio Maceo, veterans of the insurrection of 1868. A large amount of war material was bought by Marti and cocaine was chartered to transport it to Cuba, where arrangements were made for its reception in the province of Santiago, Puerto Principe and Santa Clara; but at Fernandez, Fla., it was seized by the United States authorities. This was a blow to the affair at the very outset, but the Cuban people clamored for the uprising to begin, and early in 1895 Marti fired February 24 as the date, and went to Santo Domingo to join Gen. Gomez. Bartolomeo Maso, one of the first to take the field in 1895, and who was pardoned from the chain gang in Spain only in 1887, was the first to engage in this last uprising.

On February 24, 1895, he settled his business affairs, paid his obligations, even to the last penny and took the field. The people responded in Santiago, Santa Clara and Matanzas. In the province of Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio the Government had previously confiscated all arms and ammuni-

tion, and the people could not rise. On February 28 Gen. Calleja proclaimed the provinces of Matanzas and Santiago in a state of siege and imprisoned the Cuban leaders there. Gen. Maso led the fight in Santiago, and the revolution rapidly gained strength. On April 1 Gen. Antonio and Jose Maceo landed in that province, and although surrounded by superior Spanish forces on the day of their landing, broke through the lines into the interior, and in a few days Maceo had 10,000 men under his banners. Jose Marti and Gen. Maximo Gomez landed on April 11 at Sabana La Mar, on the southern coast of Cuba, and the insurrection was fully under way. Marti was killed at Dyes Rios on May 19, but before his death had convoked a General Assembly to elect a provincial government and frame a constitution. This assembly did not meet, however, until the following September, when a provisional constitution was adopted and Salvador Cisneros Betancourt elected President and Bartolomeo Maso Vice President of the Cuban Republic, with a completed Cabinet. Gen. Gomez was made commander-in-chief of the Cuban forces with Gen. Maceo second in command.

#### THE ARRIVAL OF CAMPOS.

On April 16 Gen. Calleja was called and Gen. Martinez Campos, who had entered the rebellion of 1868, and who had the reputation of being Spain's greatest living General, was put in command in Cuba. He declared he would crush the insurrection, establish peace, and return to Spain by the following September. Without describing the ensuing operations in detail, it is enough to say that the Cubans attacked the Spaniards at every point in the provinces which were in arms and defeated them in many skirmishes and in several pitched battles, notable among which was that at Bayamo. Here Campos, with 4,800 men, met Maceo, with 3,000 Cubans, and after a fight lasting eleven hours, was completely routed. His forces were compelled to kill their horses and mules to make a barricade, and finally left their wounded and dead on the field and fled in great disorder.

Campos established the trocha, a line of small forts, moved his headquarters from Santa Clara to Cienfuegos, and thence to Limonar, to Matanzas, and finally to Havana, where he began to fortify the land approaching to the capital. The provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio were put under martial law, thus declaring the entire island to be in a state of siege. This was the result of Gen. Campos' first campaign, and the fact that it resulted in his crushing defeat at El Collado on December 23 by Gen. Gomez, together with his declaration on December 27 that he must prepare to defend the capital, raised such a storm that the Spanish Government was forced to recall him and the infamous Gen. Weyler was appointed his successor.

Weyler immediately instituted a reign of terror. On Feb. 26, 1896, he issued his decrees of concentration. The first clause of these orders reads as follows:

"I order and command, first, that all the inhabitants of the country or outside the fortifications of the towns, shall, within the period of eight days, concentrate themselves in the towns occupied by the troops, any individual who, after the expiration of this period, is found in the uninhabited parts will be considered a rebel and tried as such."

The other sections forbid the transportation of provisions from one town to another without the permission of the military authorities, directed the owners of cattle to bring them into the towns, pre-

scribed that the eight days should be counted from the publication of the proclamation in the head town of the municipal district, and stated that if news was furnished of the enemy which could be made use of it would serve as a "recommendation."

**EFFECTS OF AN INFAMOUS POLICY.**  
Under this infamous decree all the country people in the four Western provinces, about 400,000 in number, remaining outside the fortified towns when Weyler's order was made were driven into these towns, and these are the reconcentrados. Their homes were destroyed, the cultivated lands devastated, their implements of husbandry broken up, their live stock and food supplies for the most part confiscated. "Most of the people," says Senator Thurston, "were old men, women and children. Slow starvation was their inevitable fate. A conservative estimate indicates that 210,000 of these people have already perished from starvation."

In addition to these horrors Gen. Weyler showed his murderous spirit in other ways. Persons suspected of complicity in, or sympathy with, the Cuban cause were arrested and thrown into prison, there to lie without hope of trial. Many American citizens were among this number, while scores, if not hundreds, of others were shot after a court-martial which was not even a formality. The treatment of Cuban prisoners of war was in utter violation of every rule of civilized warfare. They were in many cases remorselessly butchered. Even under the sway of Gen. Campos, who was esteemed by the Spaniards as too lenient for their purposes, orders were given, and in every instance carried out, to shoot all officers of the Cuban army who might be captured, and that all who supplied food or medicines to the insurgents should also be shot. Old men, women and children were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Spanish soldiers at the recapture of Baire, and when the hospital at Gran Piedra was taken over seventy wounded and defenseless Cubans were slain. In the country Weyler's troops had orders to mistreat women and to kill every non-combatant, without regard to age. In the cities he appointed as Inspectors of Police the most infamous robbers and murderers from the Spanish penal colonies in Africa.

In a short time more than 100,000 persons emigrated from Cuba, panic-stricken. The whole country outside the towns became a desert. Senator Proctor says: "Outside Havana is all changed. It is not peace nor is it war. It is desolation and distress, misery and starvation. Every town and village is surrounded by a trocha, a sort of rifle-pit, but constructed on a plan new to me, the dirt being thrown up on the inside, with a barbed iron fence on the outside of the trench. There are frequent block houses enclosed by a trocha, and with a guard along the railroad track. With this exception there is no human life or habitation between these fortified towns and villages, not throughout the whole of the four western provinces, except, to a very limited extent, among the hills where the Spaniards have not been able to go and drive the people to the towns and burn their dwellings. I saw no house nor hut in the 400 miles of railroad ride from Pinar del Rio province in the west across the full width of the Havana and Matanzas provinces, to the Sagua La Grande on the north shore, and to Cienfuegos on the south shore of Santa Clara, except within the Spanish trochas."

**A MONSTER UNPARALLELED.**  
It was by such operations as these that Weyler endeavored to crush the Cuban insurrection. They have sent a chill to the heart of civilized humanity. By them he pilloried himself forever in the annals of warfare as a monster, before whom the Duke of Alva seems almost respectable and humane. "A poltroon, besides being an assassin," says one who wrote of him, "he never offered battle to the Cubans or took the field to fight. In his time Spain sent 200,000 soldiers to Cuba. He kept them inactive, guarding the crochets from Mariel to Matanzas in Pinar del Rio province, and from Jucaro to Muro, in Puerto Principe. At other times from his palace in Havana, following on a map of imaginary positions of his enemies, he ordered his columns to make combined movements that always resulted in defeat. One instance of the stupidity and cowardice of Weyler occurred on May 1st, 1896. He ordered one of his favorite combinations of columns against Maceo at a place called Casarajear, in the province of Pinar del Rio. The result was that the Spanish forces were shattered by the Cuban leaders, and the havoc made in the Spanish lines was so great that the Spanish soldiers, panic-stricken, threw them-



Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

With a glittering crown of gold to wait her spirit home and now she is basking with the angels around the throne of God and waiting for papa and mama and little Bessie to come and live with her forever. Her remains were interred on the home farm of Garrod Short. Services by singing at the house and grave and also prayer by our pastor, Rev. H. Barrett, who also delivered a most beautiful admonition.

C. W. Jones and Adam Harman.

We take this method of returning our heart-felt thanks for the kindness which was shown to us by our many friends during our hours of sad bereavement.

WILLIAM JONES, VIRGINIA JONES.

#### An Enterprising Druggist.

Mrs. Michael Curtin, Plainfield, Ill., makes the following statement that she caught a cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was.—Free trial bottles of this great Discovery at A. M. Hughes' drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

#### PEACH GROVE.

The protracted meeting at this place closed Sunday. We are sorry to say that old uncle Billy Short is very sick with la-grippe.

Mrs. L. V. Cains of Fallsburg, passed through here last week on her way to Huntington where she will visit her father, Mr. Johnson, who is very low with heart disease.

Miss Tinnie Rice, while out gathering flowers recently, fell from the top of a ten-rail fence and was badly hurt.

Sam Jobe was on our streets recently. Misses Tennis Prince and Stella Short were visiting friends here recently.

Minnie Chaffin returned the other day to Pigotown where she has been attending school. Nannie Short passed here last week going to Cat to spend the summer with her uncle Wm. Shortridge.

Misses Emma Chaffin and Bessie Rice, of Fallsburg, are visiting Miss Dovie Shannon.

Bob Caine, while going to mill the other day fell off the walk-way and was seriously hurt.

Black Eyes.

#### How to Look Good.

Good looks are really more than skin deep, depending entirely on a healthy condition of the vital organs. If the liver is inactive, you have a bilious look; if your stomach is disordered you have a dyspeptic look; if your kidneys are affected, you have a pinched look. Secure good health and you will surely have good looks. "Electric Bitter" is a good alternative and tonic. Acts directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, cures pimples, blotches and boils, and gives a good complexion. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold at A. M. Hughes' drug store. 50 cent per bottle.

#### ROCKLICK.

Miss Frankie Roberts came home Saturday to attend the quarterly meeting but will soon return to Miami.

Robert Sturgill has sold his farm on Deephole and last Sunday invited his friends to partake of the f-r-w-e-l-l dinner, which was a treat.

Miss Ida Muncy, of Smokey Val-

ley, and Millard Chambers, of Louisville, attended church here Sunday. Henry Bussey was calling on his best girl Sunday.

Miss Virginia Burchett called on homefolks this week.

Valdie Diamond has purchased a farm of Millard Nelson and talks of going into the poultry business on a large scale.

Miss Emma Muncy is visiting her brother.

Miss Jennie Rice and Dunlap Bradley, our music teachers, while out driving Sunday evening had the misfortune to have their buggy overturned, but were not seriously hurt.

Grant and Dell Haws attended church here Sunday.

Walter Diamond is often seen wending his way over the hill.

Byron Diamond and Marion Hughes, while out fishing Monday evening, were frightened very badly by what they supposed to be a wildcat. They dropped their poles and fled for Lindsay's.

#### One Of Them.

Americans are the most inveterate people on earth. To them have been issued nearly 600,000 patents, or more than one-third of all the patents issued in the world. No discovery of modern times has been of greater benefit to mankind than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or has done more to relieve pain and suffering. J. W. Vaughan, of Oakton, Ky., says: "I have used have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my family for several years and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for cramps in the stomach and bowels. For sale by A. M. Hughes, druggist."

#### FORT GAY.

On Saturday and Sunday, April 23 and 24, the Quarterly Meeting of the M. E. Church at Caswellville will be held by Rev. Bedford, P. E.

On Saturday the corner stone will be laid for their church at this place.

Mrs. Jamison Dannon and daughter, Miss Retta, of Calletaburg, are visiting relatives here.

Miss Lida Vanhoose, who is attending school at East Point, Ky., visited homefolks here this week.

Quarterly Meeting was held at the M. E. Church South Saturday and Sunday by Rev. Glover, P. E.

W. J. Frazier and Jay A. Chapman were down the river last week. S. W. Frazier and John Billups, Jr., are in Cincinnati this week with a large lot of staves.

Caswellville has been quite lively for the past few days owing to the high water.

With a glittering crown of gold to wait her spirit home and now she is basking with the angels around the throne of God and waiting for papa and mama and little Bessie to come and live with her forever. Her remains were interred on the home farm of Garrod Short. Services by singing at the house and grave and also prayer by our pastor, Rev. H. Barrett, who also delivered a most beautiful admonition.

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## Spectacles!

We can fit any ordinary case of defective vision with the best crystal lenses at one-half the prices charged by city dealers and peddlars. Our stock contains all prices from 25c up.

### A Few Novelties.

In our line of Novelties you will find Base Balls, Bats, Rubber Balls, Marbles, Authors, Dominoes, Parches, Checker Boards, Playing Cards, Razor Strope, Mugs, Match Safes, Stamp Cases, Pocket Mirrors, Vases, Picture Frames, Tweezers, Toothpicks, Cuff Holders, Dolls, Toys, Albums, Gilding Preparation, &c.

## MUSICAL GOODS

Violins, Banjo's, Accordeons, Mandolins, Harps. Strings for all instruments.

## POCKETBOOKS.

Full line of Men's pocketbooks and purses. Prices very low for quality.

## A WONDER!

Look over our line of blank books and tablets, and see if you can figure out how they can be manufactured at such low prices.

100 page, board cover, blank books, size 8 1-2 x 6 3-4, good for ink use, 5c  
100 page indexed Ledgers, size 7 1-2 by 12, cloth bound, leather corners, good paper, 25c  
Good Ink Tablet, 4c

## "Tick" Bargains.

Handsome 8-day, large iron case, bronze finish clock, fine movement, cathedral gong, catalogue price \$11. Have just one left at \$6.25  
This is a bargain that cannot be duplicated hereafter.  
Black enameled clocks, bronze trimmings, 8-day, guaranteed time-keepers, worth \$7.75, will close out at \$5.50  
Also have clocks for \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.75 and \$3.00.  
Ladies gold-filled watch with Standard movement \$10.00  
Ladies gold-filled watch, warranted 25 years, Elgin or Waltham movement, 17.50

## SILVERWARE.

The famous Rogers Bros. Knives and Forks, per set \$5.00  
Tea Spoons, per set \$1.75  
Table Spoons, per set \$3.50  
Quadruple plate broad Trays worth \$2.00 for \$1.50  
Bake Dish, (warranted to wear 10 years,) with enameled pan \$2.25  
Fountain Pens, fitted with 14k gold points and guaranteed to work \$1.00  
Solid Silver Thimbles, each, 20c  
Solid Gold Rings, Childrens, 25c

## CONLEY'S

## Well Children

that are not very robust need a warming, building and fat-forming food—something to be used for two or three months in the fall—that they may not suffer from cold.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda supplies exactly what they want. They will thrive, grow strong and be well winter on this splendid food tonic. Nearly all of them become very fond of it. For adults who are not very strong, a course of treatment with the Emulsion for a couple of months in the fall will get them through the winter in first-class condition. Ask your doctor about this.

See that you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the name and fish are on the wrapper. All druggists, 50c and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.